The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867. NO. 297.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

For the Sentinel.

GRAND POLITICAL MEETING AT DURHAM'S.

On Saturday, the 8th. of June, according to appointment and numerous newspaper notices, the Freedmen met, to listen to "distinguished" speakers from Raleigh and other places, as the papers said they would be there.

Quite an assemblage of whites was also present, prompted by a desire to be enlightened by the distinguished speakers who had figured so largely before the public for the last few months in Raleigh and the regions around.

After waiting until a late hour, Mr. Jones, from Chapel Hill, (the distinguished speakers from Raleigh, having failed to appear,) mounted the stand and led off by saying that he regretted very much that the distinguished speakers from Raleigh had failed to come, as he did not expect to make a speech on the occasion; but, as he had been called on, he would do the best he could.

"*Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens*:—As you expect a speech from me, you will want to know what party I belongs to. Well, I want you to know I is a black Republican, died in de warp and in de fillin too, doe I is agin agitatin of de subjec of confistication, an I don't want any of my people to depend on getting land by dat bill, dat is known as de Confistication Bill. Dat is a big word an I don't no now as I says it rite, but I is for agitatin de black Republican principels, as dat is de only party dat can git de State back in de Union. Some folks don't seem to care whether dey gits back in de Union or not, but I does; kase I wants to git shet of de militntary rule. I is for equality, (turning to the whites) I don't want you to think I want equality for my people with you socially. I will never agetate no sech principels, but I do want equality before de law, wherein my people can have a hand in manigin de affairs of de government.

But, gentlemen, I is not posted on pollyticks, as I don't read anything but de *Standard*, and makes a bad out readin dat. But I hears what distinguished men say, dat dat is de best way to git back in de Union an git shet of de militnary rule. I don't want my people to have any spite agin de white folks, on account of de past, for I is not rite certain yit who is dey best friend, de yankees or de white folks,—but I spose de yankees was de ones dat freed us. But I don't no dat it was for de lub dey had for us, from de way dey done us when dey was here, kase dey took what dey wanted, bofe from de white folks an de nigger, and den went off an lef de nigger to shift for hissef. De last blanket, an all de clothes I had, went up de spout, when dem yankees was dare, and I reckon dem I saw was as 'speciable as any ob de rest. Dey took my mammy's clothes and money, an told her now she was free she could draw rashuns.

I wants my people to be always expectful to de white folks, kase dat's de way dey bin raised. De white folks can see dat, kase de nigger always give de rode an gits out ob de way, when he hear de silk dress a cummin'.

And now, feller-citizens, I is for a convention, kase dat am de nearest road back in de Union, an de best way to git shet of de militnary rule. I hope you will all vote "convention." I noes de most extinguished men in de State will go for a convention."

Here the speaker made a dead halt. No cheering, no demonstrations. After a dead silence of several minutes, repeated calls were made for Rev. J. A. McMannen, from both white and colored.

Mr. McMannen took the stand and said: "Fellow-citizens, I am unexpectedly called upon to address you on this occasion, and I am at a loss to select any particular point to which to direct your attention. When I look to the past, and contemplate for a moment the magnitude of the political questions that agitated the Republic for thirty years—the grand array of talent marshalled on either side—the mighty issues that were at stake—the final seperation in Congress and the question left to the arbitrament of the sword—the vast preparations making on each side to assemble and arm and equip armies which, for magnitude, are without a parallel in the history of the world—the booming of the first gun—the dreadful conflict that followed, during which one million of victims were left bleeding on 600 battle-fields—the land filled with mourning, ruin sweeping her sable wing over the loveliest land and the happiest people on which God's sun ever shone—4,500,000 human being turned out to shift for themselves, destitute of land, of houses, of subsistence, of friends, yea destitute of every thing; I say, in view of a anbject of such magnitude, I am at a loss to fix upon a point on which to address you as to the past. It is yours. Its history is known to you. Its dreadful results have been too severely realized by us all. The future—what shall I say of the future? The mind shrinks back when it dares to contemplate what is yet to come. We *did* hope, when we laid down our arms in good faith and surrendered an amount of property, without a murmur, unparallelled in the history of the world, that the angel of Peace would have spread its silver wings over us and that time and patience and industry would have again brought us back to our lost Eden. But the future is dark. While we in humiliation kiss the rod that is laid upon us, and humbly submit to the powers that be, the very element that destroyed us is divided in the North, and today the feelings between the two leading political parties are more bitter than that which brought on the dreadful war, through which we have just passed.

But I will not pursue this sad theme any longer. I will not throw an additional shade over your already gloomy feelings, but bid you trust in God and hope for the best."

Mr. M. said, "I wish to call the attention of my colored friends to one important point in connection with their history. It has been about two hundred and twenty years since your ancestors were first landed on this continent. You were then called Negroes, which means "Black Man, Blackamoor or African." The word Negro simply identifies you with your race and with your country. There is no odium, then, attached to the word *negro*, no more than to call an Indian a red man or a man from France a Frenchman.

These remarks are addressed especially to the *black man*, and I am proud to see so many around me, who have brought down their nationality to the present day. None but the blood of the pure African courses through their veins and well may they be proud of their ancestry; they were honest,—the evidences of which they have handed down to their children, by giving them a skin as black as ebony, never having been contaminated by the amalgamating influences of the white race. But I see around me others, who, like Jacob's cattle, are ring-streaked, speckled and spotted. They are neither white nor black, red nor blue.—It tells a bad tale on those that have gone before. Somebody's been doing wrong; you have lost your nationality; you are not identified with any race in particular; you are not a negro, you are not white.

["What in de name ob God can I do, Mr. Mc.," said an old mulatto woman in the crowd; "dat want my falt." "Cant help it, old lady, you are all outsiders. The black man is the negro and has the inside track on you." "Well I *is* a nigger, case I once belong to Bob Jeffres!"]

Pardon, me, my friends, for indulging in a little humor at your expense. I mean no offence.

A few words of advice and I am done. Be industrious, be saving, and, in a few years, you will be able to buy you a home, for land will be cheap; 50 acres is enough. Be honest—you will thereby gain the confidence of all men. You will be respected and you will prosper. In spring time your orchards will bloom around you. You will be heard in the morning calling your hogs from every hill-top, your cow bells will tinkle in every valley, while they will come lowing home at night, bringing rich milk for your children. Your poultry will cackle and gobble in your yards. And the seasons will bring around the golden harvest and fill your barns with plenty."

At this point the darkies raised a shout, and Mr. M. closed, though I have not reported half his speech.

Solomon Geer, (colored,) was now called for. He is a good speaker for his practice. He said "making speeches was a new business to him; he dident know much and couldent say much; but what he did know he could say anywhar. He had been raised by white folks, and had larnt white folks' ways, and hoped he'd try to imitate them as long as he lived. Dat niggers whur was raised in the Quarters dident no how white fokes done; dat is de reason why so many niggers was doing no good. Dey thought to be free was to do nothing; dat won't pay. I never lef my home; I work on de same farm whar I was raised. I work hard, but I get plenty of corn and wheat and bacon to do me and my family and some to spare. I get everything I need, and I know if I work I will always have plenty. I know I must be honest and tell the truth and work. Dis is de way white folks get along; dis is de way I expect to get along. De white man have got de land, but de nigger got de power. Now you put de nigger power on de white folks' land, and all are benefitted. White man can't do without the nigger power and de nigger can't do without de white men's land; so we must pull together an all can live. I don't know nothing about politicks, but as I am free and am to vote, I would like to know how to do for the best. I would vote for Mr. Graham, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Joe Turner. I can't vote for Mr. Holden. He went over to the Yankees too soon. He has changed too often, and Mr. Holden said, when he changed to stop de war, if you stop de war now, we will save de nigger. What he mean by "save de nigger?" Why, I understand, he ment, if you don't stop the war, de nigger will be free; but if you do my way and stop de war, we will hold de nigger in slavery. Now if dey minded what *he* said, the niggers wouldn't been here to-day—all been at home in de corn field under dey master. Now dis was Mr. Holden's politics,den; now Mr. Holden trying to get all de niggers to vote his way, and say *he* de niggers' friend and guying long with the Yankees and say "*we* set de niggers free!" I can't vote for him. Nor I ain't going his way."

Mr. Jones mounted the stand again and said "he could vote for Mr. Graham and Mr. Phillips, but he can't go Jo Turner."

Ephraim McMannen was now called for. Ephraim had his dander up, as also a big hickory stick, which he held by the small end, and said: "Gemmen, I have only got dis to say, my old Master is in de grave and he was as good a Whig as ever flutter-ed; and he was a Jo Turner man, and I no my old master was right and I am a Jo Turner man, and any nigger come from Chapel Hill, case dat's a big place, and run agin Jo Turner, is got to run agin *dis*"—giving his big stick a flourish.

"Take him down," said a voice in the crowd.

"Show me de nigger dat said dat, and I takes him down wid de big end ob *dis*"—with another flourish of his stick.

Here the performance ended, and the crowd dispersed to Riggby's and we left.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

RECONSTRUCTION,—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th. day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorise the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LAWRENCES,

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

Blood and Liver Medicine,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c., &c.

June 26-271-tf

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR WILL BEgin on Monday, the 30th. of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, but there will be no vacation till July, 1868.

The Faculty the same as heretofore. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of arrival. Thorough instruction; parental discipline; advantages unsurpassed in point of very moderate charges; healthy location; religious privileges of all denominations ample; and every facility for intellectual and moral improvement.

Board and Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, $85, in currency.

For particulars, address the undersigned, or Prof. E. W. Adams, Goldsboro, N. C.

Rev. S. MILTON FROST, President.

July 22-296-law10t

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 30 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for shipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Barrings, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for CASH.

April 3—tf W. ROBERT ANDREWS, Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.

LEMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW.

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *quoting*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13 211-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE STORE HOUSE AND LOT, BELONGing to the heirs of the late Wm. Gaston, in the City of Raleigh, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th. day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

TERMS: One third Cash; residue in three equal instalments of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with interest from day of sale. Bonds with approved security, will be required and title retained until the whole purchase money is paid. The Bank reserves the privilege of making one bid.

C. DEWEY, Agent.

July 9-285-2aw3t

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th. July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October.)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.

For Circular, address,

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M. Principal.

June 28-271-3awlm

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2.50.
" " WEEK	12.50.
" " MONTH	35.00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th. the Regular HACKS,

FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET

PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PAXSON, Proprietor.

June 5-253-2m

COTTON GINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES TO CARRY on the manufacture of COTTON GINS, and would be pleased to furnish any one that may need any thing in his line.

The Gins are made of the best material that can be had, and the performance is warranted in every respect. No pay required, until the Gin is tested.

Repairing done to order. Having been engaged in the business for the last twenty-five years, I flatter myself that I understand it.

References given if required.

SAM'L. BOWLAND.

Raleigh, July 13-280-1m

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

IN STORE,

50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.

40 Cooking Stoves.

Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 21-265-tf For Hart & Lewis.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

800 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.

1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.

1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.

Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

8-4 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1: worth in every instance double the money.

3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 30, 1 45, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2.50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.

Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for traveling, watering places, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Setts!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.

10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.

Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen: Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting, from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH.

No. 25 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-tc

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, U. S. Currency—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10.00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25.00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion will be charged only one half of the above rate of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M., Prof. Ancient Languages, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., Newbern, N. C.

June 8-256-tf

TO THE LADIES.

Another lot of T. MILES & SONS' Kid and Morocco Shoes.

ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LASTING SHOES.

Also, a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.

Call and you will return to your homes, saying, "I was lucky in stoping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes."

July 5-281-tf G. T. COOKE.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and bbls.; Green Herrings and Roes in kegs.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

Goldsmith, Tennyson,
Wordsworth, Longfellow,
Hood, Ossian,
Cowper, Hallock,
Moore, Scott,
McCauley, Meredith,
Miss Mulock, Morris,
Willis, Milton,
Pierpont, Byron,
Burns, Hemans,
Campbell, Coleridge.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 23-249-tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th, 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th, 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily.

Mail trains leave Raleigh	8.50 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
" leaves	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make unbroken connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.

May 6-229-tf

Progress and Standard copy till forbid

DR. WM. LITTLE,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDIcine in Raleigh and its vicinity.

OFFICE, at Col. Geo. Little's.

Raleigh, July 3-278-1m

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors on and after the 1st of June 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR, Greenbrier County, W. Va.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, Monroe County, W. Va.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.

HOT SPRINGS, HEALING SPRINGS, and BATH ALUM SPRINGS, Bath County, Va.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Rockbridge County, Va.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS, (FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, Montgomery County, Va.

Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

GOYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS, Botetourt County, Va.

Route as above to Goyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of NEW FURNITURE, &c. in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30 250-4m*

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. HURD, Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spotswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES, IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-280-1m

BELMONT SCHOOL, **Granville County, N. C.**

The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 11th.

Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.

For Circulars, address,

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.

June 28-273-2wdaw1m

100 REAMS BEST WRAPPING PAPER
100 lbs. " " Twine,
to be sold cheap.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-291-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

TO MILLERS.

I need a Practical Miller at once, and will pay a liberal price for one that can conduct the business of a Manufacturing Mill.

Early application is desired.

Apply to me at Ridgeway, N. C., Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

July 11-287-eo12w W. F. COLLINS.

DANIEL PRATTS' GINS.

(50 SAWS)

We have one of these *celebrated* and *reliable* Gins in Store, which we will sell at manufacturers, prices, freight added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-291-tf

MIDWAY SCHOOL,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term. *Payable in Advance.* Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,

WILSON C. N. CAIRE, Charlottesville, Va.

JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.

July 11-282-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND EXAMINE THE MANY BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

OIL PORTRAITS,

PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRISS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Storax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orriss "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed,
" Sassafras,	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel,
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell cheap for cash.

JORDAN & CARR, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

May 27-247-tf

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-139-tf

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants, on the Central N. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.

For particulars, apply at

June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Bonner, deceased, (which is the one half,) in the Swamp known as the "ROUILHAC SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. R. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

TERMS: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT, Administrator, &c.

Plymouth, N. C. July 5-281-daw3w*

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS,

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. R. SAUNDERS, Manufacturing Chemist, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-155-tf

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and *rest* to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pure and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most eminent and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefitted by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. R. SAUNDERS, Manufacturing Chemist, Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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Six months	5,00
One year	10 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5,00
" " six months	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3 00
" " six months	1,50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

REASONS FOR REGISTERING AND VOTING.

We remarked, the other day, that we regarded reconstruction on the Congressional plan as a settled point, unless Congress interfered to prevent—a result by no means impossible, if doubtful. We are confident that if reconstruction be defeated, or obstructed, it will not be chargeable to Southern people, unless those who entirely sympathise with Congress in the South obstruct it.

In a few days, Gen. Sickles' order, announcing when the registration will begin, with the necessary instructions to all concerned, will be issued. We sincerely trust that the commander will allow full time for a full registration, and that his instructions will be so specific to all parties as to leave no just ground for difficulty.

We can conceive of no reason which ought to influence any man, who is qualified, to neglect to *register* and to *vote*. It is evident that no *colored man* in the State will be allowed to neglect it. The anxiety and purpose of the Radicals to have every colored voter, and all the Red Strings, Leaguers, &c., to register and vote, is so great, that the danger is that many more will register than can really claim to do so under the law.—Colored boys, not yet twenty one, in pretty large numbers, will no doubt attempt to register.

This fact, alone, ought to be a sufficient reason, why every white man in the State, *who is opposed to negro rule in the South*, who is entitled to register and vote, should allow no avoidable cause to prevent his doing so. Negroes, in some places, manifest to certain parties great indifference about voting. This is all *bosh!* Every one of them, who can get to the register's box, will be there and will register. Moreover, those who think they can influence the black man to vote against what he believes to be the interest of the black race, are wofully deceived. He must be *convinced* that it is best for his race to vote in a certain way, or *he will not do it*. This is a characteristic of the race which is universal among them. And if they could carry it out intelligently and faithfully, it would be right and best. Where they are sure of having the *power* and are numerically strongest, they will use that *power*, you may be sure. It will matter little with them whether a white man is a Republican, or Radical or Conservative,—when they determine to vote for a white man, it will be only when they believe that, by so doing, they are helping themselves. This is natural and what every man may expect. If these things be true, ought not every white voter in the State to register also?

The Democratic and Conservative papers, North, are laboring to impress upon the Southern whites that Conservatism is rapidly on the increase—that the Democracy will certainly triumph and put down Radicalism. When? How? Admit it for the sake of argument. Suppose the Democracy and Conservatives carry all the Northern States at the next two elections and elect a Conservative President, which we do not believe they will do, still nothing can be done in four years at least, if not six, to effect a repeal of the present laws and put a stop to the bad effects of the Radical policy. Before then, if ever, Reconstruction will have been effected by the Radicals, and they may have accomplished their ulterior purposes and the utter overthrow of Conservatism. In our present condition, we are impotent and powerless for good. If we are not reconstructed in twelve or eighteen months, the probabilities are we never shall be, as States. When reconstructed as States, we shall have a voice in the nation. It may be at first Radical, but, if we are true to ourselves, it cannot remain so. Let no man at present be idle, in the faint hope of succor and help from the Northern Democracy and Conservatives. Gold helps those who help themselves. The whites can still rule the South, being kind and just to all races and all persons, if they will. To neglect to register and vote, now, may fix our destiny under negro rule for years to come.

Further, the whites must register and vote, otherwise should the State Convention be composed of bad men, Red Strings, Southern loyalists or a majority of unqualified blacks, the people of the State would have no redress, no matter how offensive a Constitution might be adopted. We could not expect Congress to object to a Constitution because it was *too* Radical, yet it might accept one which embodied the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts.—This is an all important point. The white people of the State must put themselves in a position to defeat an ultra-radical Constitution. Then let every white voter be sure to register.

Let it be understood, while we thus insist upon every white man's registering and voting, we are neither unfriendly nor indifferent to the interests of the colored population. We are ready to confer upon them every right or privilege which they have a right or a reasonable ground to claim, which they have capacity and merit to enjoy. We would not deprive them of any right which belongs to them or which they ought to possess. But so long as the whites of the South form a numerical majority, we shall not agree to oppose negro domination and rule.

The New York *World*, the most able and reliable Democratic journal, and the organ, not of the Copperheads, but of the war Democrats, takes the following sober and sensible view of the subject:

"The outraged friends of the Constitution, both at the South and the North, must consent to look the situation manfully in the face. They must flank such obstacles as there is no possibility of surmounting. It would be political suicide for the South to stand out and refuse to register; and it would be a sacrifice of sense to barren indignation for their friends in the North to advise it. *This* Congress surely will not repeal or relax the Reconstruction acts. The first regular session of its successor will be in December, 1869—more than two years hence. Even then, these odious acts could not be repealed, not even if their opponents should meanwhile carry every election in every State. The reason is, that the Senators hold for six years; and although one-third of them go out at the end of every two, four years is the shortest period in which a majority of that body can be changed. If we were certain of carrying all the elections, four years would elapse before we could repeal these laws; but if, as is more probable, we shall carry some elections and lose some, it may be six years before we gain a majority of both Houses of Congress. To inscribe 'Repeal' on our banners and make it our battle-cry, is therefore what no sound politician will advise in existing circumstances. Before six years, before four years, probably before two years, in all likelihood before one, the excluded States will be back in the Union—if not on a white basis, then on a black one. The moment that takes place, these laws fall of themselves, and there is no reason why we should fight a four or six years' series of campaigns for the sake of gibbeting their dead bones.

By refusing to accept a situation which cannot be changed while change would be of any advantage, the Southern whites would surrender their States to negro rule, and strengthen their enemies in the North, who would be incensed by this unavailing and apparently aimless obstinacy. The present state of things being not merely bad, but abominable, it is absurd to prolong it as if it were a blessing. Repeal of the Reconstruction acts is not the way out of it; refusal to register and vote is not the way out; impotent cursing and scolding will not make it more tolerable. But it may be considerably mitigated by a judicious use of the modicum of political influence left to the Southern whites. In most localities they are numerous enough to out-vote the negroes, and they lay voluntarily down in the mire to be trampled under foot by them if they do not use this advantage."

OH! IF OUR political troubles were only composed upon a magnanimous and honorable basis, if our people could feel a secure sense of protection to person and property, and could have the assurance of a just and stable government, what a future would be open for North Carolina! There has never, heretofore, been a time, when there was so great a disposition and desire to *be up and doing* among our people, as there is at present. The reason is obvious. Necessity is at our doors; property is gone, fields are wasted, bread is scarce and money is scarcer. If hope should desert us, too, why, surely, we should be of all men the most miserable. But if allowed to *work* in good heart and with some faith, the deprivations of the war, acting as incentives to new and redoubled energy, may turn out to have been blessings in disguise, and lead us into paths of greater State and individual prosperity than have been ours in the past.

The wholesome lessons taught us by the war,—if Peace, assuming the new and strange garb of the Destroyer, instead of wearing the white wings of the Healer, is not permitted to undo them,—have been bought cheaply at the sacrifice of all the immediate comforts, luxuries or treasure that we have lost. (The sacrifice of blood and precious lives,—no earthly possessions or consolations can atone or compensate for *it!*) Personally, we have learned lessons of self-denial and self-dependence,—learned how to make a little go a long ways, how many inventions and achievements are born of necessity, how to make useful a thousand things that were discarded before as trifling or unimportant,—learned innumerable *practical* things, that are worth a million theories such as were born in the old hot-beds of luxurious indulgence. The exigencies of the war made us better acquainted with the natural capabilities of our good old State, the resources of its mines, its fields and its forests. Before the war, we were content simply to brag of these things, in the newspapers, on the strength of a Professor's report, or in an agricultural address, on the strength of some enterprising farmer's adventure, and to predict that our *posterity* would make a great State of North Carolina;—but if there is any one sensible man in our borders, now, that does not feel the obligation upon *himself* of building up *his own* fortunes, and those of his State as necessary to them, we have not heard of him. *A chance* is all that is wanting. It is hard that that chance should depend more upon the caprice or passion of others, than upon our own free will, stout arms and hearty aspirations!

WE NOTICE that Senator Wilson is out with another letter, which, in view of his late perfidy, we have not thought it worth while to cumber our columns withal. The prescription which he gives, this time, is as to what the Southern people should do to avoid confiscation. He says that the proper remedy is to "conquer prejudices, hates and passions," "to accept the result of the nation's victory," "to enfranchise their late bondsmen, giving equal rights and privileges," &c. This is bosh, for all this have we done or it has been done for us.

Dr. Wilson might have made the prescription much shorter and more intelligible by simply saying: "Join the Radical party; vote the Radical ticket; help Northern Radicals to fix up a protective tariff, to hold all the offices and enjoy all the proceeds of official fraud. So shall you escape confiscation."

THE NEW YORK *Herald* says that General Sheridan is "about to make a sweeping removal of civil officials in Texas, who appear determined to wage political war against the policy of the 'loyal' States in restoring peace to the country." For "restoring peace to the country," read "perpetuating Radical ascendancy," and you will have it.

THE Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that notes given for the purchase of slaves have always been void.—*Exchange.*

It must be a Sheridanized Supreme Court.

THE REGISTRATION.

We announced, on yesterday, the list of Registrars appointed by Gen. Sickles, to conduct the Registration in North Carolina. The appointments in Wake, perhaps, might have been bettered in some cases, yet, upon the whole, *we* will not complain, and we presume they will be generally satisfactory. In some counties, we observe names that will excite surprise, both on account of the incapacity of the men, in more respects than one; perhaps, and because of the readiness manifested by some to take the test oath, whom the public regarded as ineligible. Public opinion in these matters is not always sound, because not fully cognizant of all the facts and frequently too rigid and uncharitable. It seems to us that the only charitable and proper course for the public to pursue in the premises is, if the officer behaves well and discharges his duty faithfully to the government and the people, to take it for granted that he was honest in taking the oath, and leave him with God and his own conscience, without going behind the oath to enquire too particularly into his antecedents. For, after all, to his own Master he standeth or falleth. Of course, where the infidelity of the officer is *palpable*, the public will have its opinion.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in his recent speech at the White Sulphur Springs, said:

"The Confederates did not undertake to change the Constitution; but adopted it as their own, because it was the EXPRESS IMAGE OF THE AMERICAN MIND; and it must be perpetual. To oppose it is like fighting against God and Nature; and it would be as well to undertake to reverse the laws of gravitation. The Radicals know this, and are aware of their doom. It is a mistake to suppose that they are reposing in ease and confidence upon their places and patronage in the Federal capital. The consciousness of their guilt and the knowledge of their fate speaks in their faces and through their eyes."

This is true in one respect, and we hope it is true in all. It is certainly true that the Southern people had no objection to the *Constitution* of the United States. They committed the error of fighting for the maintenance of its principles, under the flag of attempted separation, instead of fighting for them *in* the Union, or trusting to such a re-action of popular sentiment as might possibly have restored those violated principles in their integrity.

AT A recent serenade to certain Radical Congressmen in Washington, Senator Yates said:

"That the South having accepted the situation, the republican party now had to accept the situation, which he said was that no rebel shall occupy a place in the administration of our national affairs."

Every man is a "rebel" at the South who does not belong to the Radical party, for the speaker proceeded virtually to say as much, in the course of his remarks.

The logic of the whole matter is, that the South, having "accepted the situation,"—having complied, or being about to comply, with conditions which she supposed prescribed in good faith,—it becomes now necessary for the Republican party to go farther and exclude its people forever from all voice in the administration of the government.

Suppose the tables should be turned one of these days, and the "Republican party" should find itself in a minority. What then?

IT IS a significant fact that the anarchists in Mexico call themselves the "Republican party."

John H. Surratt is by all odds the best tried man in America. He was first tried by the military Commission which convicted his mother, and then by a committee of Congress; on Wednesday he was tried and convicted by Mr. Covode in the House of Representatives; and for several weeks past he has been on trial before Judge Fisher, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the newspaper reporters. These last-named gentlemen, we think, might very properly keep their hands off, and content themselves with sending us plain accounts of the evidence and incidents in the case without discussing the bearings of the testimony or the credibility of the witnesses. The counsel are fully competent to take care of all such matters, and the prisoner has trouble enough on his hands without having to face a prosecutor in every correspondent of the press.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CARLOTTA'S INSANITY.—The insanity of the Empress Charlotte has become so confirmed and so violent that she cannot be left alone for a moment. She is constantly endeavoring to destroy herself. At rare intervals she has sane moments, in which she declares: "I do not want to live. I prefer death to such a life as this. Where is my husband? Shall I never see him again?—No, no; he is dead, and yet I still live." Not a quarter of an hour passes but what the unhappy Princess demands news of her husband. Her bodily health has suffered sorely, and it is very doubtful if she will survive her husband long.—*Vienna Post.*

HORACE GREELEY.—We learn reliably, that upon the receipt in the Senate of the nomination of Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, objection was made to its consideration by a Radical Senator, and, therefore, under the rule, the thing goes over to the next session. It would not probably have been difficult to induce said Senator to have withdrawn his objection, but there were some other Radicals who would have doubtless renewed it. Could a vote have been had Mr. Greeley would, as we are assured, have received a large majority of the votes of Radical Senators.—*National Intelligencer, 22d.*

GEN. EARLY'S BOOK.—The Hon. B. H. Hill, in one of his brilliant essays on "the situation," says of this book, in connection with other histories of the late war:

"Others write to get pay, and say anything to fill a book. Hence these works are generally self-vindications, or self-eulogies, or mere miseral libels and perversions, and are not only unworthy of credit, but should be held as insults to an unfortunate but gallant people. General Early's book is an exception. He writes what he saw and did, and writes like a patriot. His work will be valuable to the historian hereafter. There may be a few other exceptions, but I do not now think of them."

Senator Sumner's bill equalizing the chances for office in the District of Columbia among blacks and whites, alike was the only one passed in the late session of Congress which has failed to become a law, the President having failed to return it before adjournment.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C., July 22d.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I had almost as well date this letter "The Land of Tobacco."—Everybody seems to be engaged in raising, hauling, chewing, smoking, buying, selling or packing it. The man who, like myself, has no use for the weed, is as little at home here as William H. Seward would have been at Charleston, during the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. I see it, hear about it, step on it, smell it, on all occasions. It forms *the* commodity of Rockingham.

Our old friend, Danl. W. Courts, of treasury note memory, is here. They say he has *six hundred thousand* tobacco plants growing, enough to make, in a good season, *one hundred thousand* pounds.

I struck this country first at *Reidsville*, on the Piedmont R. R. With a fair chance, it would be a town. All that is wanting is a state of prosperity and general settlement of the country. It is now the depot for a large number of the people of Henry and Patrick counties, in Va., and for those of Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Forsythe in this State, and a portion of the county of Caswell. The wagon trains that come and go, make a man think of Fayetteville before the days of rail-roading. Reidsville is not incorporated, but it is partly laid off in lots, and these are for sale, at from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars for a half acre.—It is a healthy locality; and only lacks houses to invite settlers. Mechanics, with a small capital, are in demand, and flattering inducements, they say, present themselves.

This is the point of divergence of a Railroad from the Piedmont stem, connecting that Road with the Va. and East Tenn. R. R. It is chartered, but, unfortunately for this enterprise, charters are not greenbacks.

Leaksville is one of those places that are unappreciated, partly because it is out of sight. It lies in the valley of the Dan, and off the line of the busy thoroughfares of Railroads, but is none the less interesting or important.

Two places bear this name; one, the town of Leaksville,—the other, the Factory, one mile from the town. The Factory, founded by Gov. Morehead, is turned by one of the finest water-powers in the South. The stream is said to pour *two hundred thousand* pounds of water over the wheel every minute. The driving-wheel of this Factory is a curiosity.—It is cast iron, and said to contain forty-two thousand pounds weight of metal; which, with the tremendous weight of water supplied by the river, possesses a power little imagined by the mere observer. It is chiefly used for manufacturing Cotton goods, but partly for the manufacture of an article I will tell you about presently.

This water-power is invaluable. It is secured against freshets by its singular locality. Its capacity is equal to almost any case that is likely to arise soon. And should the projected Railroad connecting link from the Piedmont Road be constructed, it will be equal to a mint. It is headed by Maj. Turner Morehead, son of the Governor, and a "chip of the old block." He drives his machinery in a style that is worthy of praise. He keeps a large number of poor, industrious people at work, and scatters among their humble homes between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars a year, in the shape of wages. And no enterprise is ignored or put aside by this enterprising gentleman.—Only give us a host of such men, and the South will cease to droop.

True, ours is emphatically an agricultural region, in the main, but manufacturing can be done on a large scale and to vast profit to our people. There is an inexhaustible supply of water power, and spots that are unfit for cultivation, and these can be devoted to machinery with much advantage.

The other Leaksville, to which I referred, is the town about a mile from the factory. It is a small place, and not very prepossessing, but it is a miniature patent office. Ingenuity seems to have grouped together here a band of pupils. A very singular and excellent harrow has been invented and patented by Mr. C. Watson, of Leaksville. It is circular in shape, with teeth arranged along bars that radiate from the centre to the circumference, and a weight is so arranged as to throw the centre of gravity to one side, and this causes the harrow to *turn as it goes*, and it literally pulverizes the plowed soil. It cannot clog. But it will do as much work at one trip, as the ordinary harrow does in three or four, yet requires little if any more horse power.

I enclose to you a photographic representation of this "Rotary Harrow."

There are other inventions here, but as they are not yet patented, it is prudent that the discoveries be not too public, until the inventors are secured by letters from the U. S. Patent Office. One, however—the leader of them all—can safely be made public.

It is an engraving apparatus, said to be entirely new and original, and the device of two young men of rare qualifications.

It is not easily described without the aid of engravings to illustrate its various pieces. But its *results* are very suprising. Any design, placed on a plane surface in front of the apparatus, they say, can be copied accurately. A plan, drawing, handwriting or what not, can be minutely copied by merely guiding the point of a pen over the lines of the design to be copied. It will engrave letters or designs of any kind as well on a curved surface, as a plane surface, and by the simplest movement; and by persons of ordinary skill engraving can be done to perfection, on finger rings, silver spoons, door plates, coffin plates, business cards, visiting cards, bracelets, watches; and the ordinary wood cuts can be made with surprising ease.

It will make the matrices for the type founder, with far less time, labor and skill than are needed by the method now in use. These matrices, as made heretofore, are costly, but this apparatus simplifies the operation and reduces the cost.

Handwriting can be copied, and *fac similes* made with great accuracy.

Photographs can be copied by it, on wood, copper or steel, and thus we can soon get steel engravings of our friends, and with the plate and a simple press, we can multiply the numbers of them at will. And an engraving of a building or friend, that now costs fifty or a hundred dollars, can be made by this apparatus for far less cost. And instead of requiring the skill of a distinguished artist, it can be done by any jeweller, or any one of ordinary capacity can learn it readily.

Perhaps the most surprising work it does is to engrave in *relief*. It will not only emboss, but it will *carve* from a plaster cast model, and its work is almost perfect. It will copy one of Mrs. Mason's Cameos to perfection. It will carve either marble or metal. You may have your face cast in ordinary plaster, and this apparatus will copy in marble or metal with ease, and an ordinary genius can learn it. It does this as a lathe turns a gun stock.

It will engrave the Lord's prayer in a space, the inventor asserts, of one fourth of an inch square, yet perfectly readable with the aid of an ordinary magnifier.

I have seen its operation and I have in my possession several of the plates made by it, one of a steamboat, one of a church, etc., all ready for taking impressions.

The patents have been secured in the United States, and applied for in France, England and Belgium.

Duplicates are being made here, the machinery is run by Maj. Turner Morehead's water-power, and all worked by Southern young men. Maj. Morehead is a Southern man; the inventors are Southerners. A number of the machines have been ordered of different sizes, at prices varying from $250 to $500 each, the smallest of which will go into a box say twelve by twenty inches; the largest size say double or treble that size.

The inventors are Messrs. John C. Guerrant and Benton Fields, of this county and place. Mr. G. is the same party who planned a machine for making cotton cards during the war, and worked the apparatus, turning out large numbers of cards, which is a far better occupation than that of turning up cards.

If my letter is not already too long, let me say that I am very glad to find in the country stores, as I travel, conspicuous signs, in various directions: "Southern Shoes, Manufactured by Shelly Bro. & Co., Thomasville, N. C., For Sale Here," or something like "C. M. & G. Lines' Shoes, made at Thomasville, N. C., For Sale Here." And all agree in pronouncing these shoes excellent. Though often referred to, I have not heard a censure upon them, either as to quality or price. This is the right idea. It will help us out of trouble. Stand by one another. Will not some of our low country merchants try Thomasville with a few orders?

There is a deep sigh in the interior of N. C., for a Penitentiary. It is a growing necessity. Yours, ITINERANT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Two ladies of experience and ability desire situations as Teachers. They are prepared to teach Music, Latin and French, with the English branches.
Best of references given, if required.
Address P. O., Box 9,
July 25-296-2aw2w* Goldsboro, N. C.

N. C. LEAF LARD.
Perfectly sweet and beautiful,
at
July 25-297-1t JENKINS & PERRY'S.

WE HAVE A SECOND HAND BUGGY AND Harness for sale, cheap.
JENKINS & PERRY.
July 25-297-1t

BACON!
BACON!!
BACON!!!
One thousand pounds C. R. Sides Prime.
One thousand pounds Shoulders and five hundred pounds of those nice SOUTHAMPTON HAMS, are to day received and for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
July 25-297-1t Market Square.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
The next Session will commence on the first Monday of September and will close on the 20th of December.
Partial payments will be required in advance. Ninety dollars paid in advance will settle the whole account for tuition, board and contingent fee for the session.
Moderate extra charges will be made for Music, Latin, French, Drawing and Ornamental Penmanship.
For Circulars, address,
July 25-297-1wdaSwu* J. M. M. CALDWELL, Statesville, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A small DWELLING HOUSE, in the north-western portion of the City, is offered for sale For particulars, enquire at the office of NICHOLS, GORMAN & HEATHERY.
July 95-297-1t

ALMANACS FOR 1868.
WE SHALL HAVE
NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS
ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.
The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.
July 25-297-1t BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MECHANICS' Tools and supplies. General Hardware. Guano, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Paint Oil, Belting &c., &c.
mar 30-199-1t

1000 BUSHELS NICE WHITE CORN just received and for sale.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 24-296-1t Wholesale Grocers.

N. C. CIDER VINEGAR, MOLASSES, AND the best N. C. Apple Brandy.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 24-296-1t Wholesale Grocers.

THE BEST N. C. FAMILY FLOUR MADE OF new wheat.
July 24-296-1t PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, STARCH AND SOAP just received and for sale.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 24-296-1t Wholesale Grocers.

LANDRETH'S
FRESH TURNIP SEED.
(CROP OF 1867.)

Early flat Dutch	Turnip.
" Red Top	Do.
" Snow Ball	Do.
Large Pomeranian Globe	Do.
" Norfolk	Do.
Purple Top Ruta Baga	Do.

Just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
July 24-296-1t

FOR SALE.
In the town of Newton, on the Western N. C. R. R., and near the celebrated Catawba White Sulphur Springs,
A HALF ACRE LOT ON MAIN ST.
one square from the Court House, with good Dwelling containing six rooms, office, stables and other out buildings, with a well of very good water.
Also, within the town limits,
NINE ACRES OF LAND,
five of which are well timbered with Oak and Hickory.
For particulars, apply to
L. M. RUDISILL,
July 24-296-2w* Newton, N. C.

GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON.
2000 Yds. Calicoes, fast Colors, 10 and 12½c.
1,000 Yds. Fine Pacific Lawns, 1400 Cloth, 20c.
3-4 Lenes—good styles, 25 to 30c.
Shepherd plaid Mozambiques, 30 to 40c.
6-4 Linens—6 yards makes a full dress, at 60c.
CALL AND TAKE A LOOK
before we sell them all out
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Good bleached Shirtings, 12½c, 15c and 20c.
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 15 to 18c.
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 60c.
WE OFFER OUR
ENTIRE STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.
Call and see for yourselves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

BOOK STORE.
ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.
Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.
Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE NORTH AMERICA
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.
THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.
This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.
No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.
Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.
No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.
No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.
Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.
Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.
Our dividend, January 1st. 1866, was 45 per cent.
Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.
The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.
Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.
For insurance in this Company apply to
P. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or
SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-ecd3m Agent for Raleigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.
VINE HILL ACADEMY,
A Vacancy having occured in the above institution, the Trustees wish to engage teachers for the male and female departments for the balance of the year.
Application must be made immediately, as it is desirable that the school shall commence by the 15th. August.
Address the undersigned at Halifax, N. C.
WM. R. SMITH, Prest.
Scotland Neck, N. C. July 16-291-2awim.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.
ALL APPLICANTS ARE RECEIVED WHO are actually prepared for the collegiate course in one or all of its Departments, or who are intending to prepare for the same
The Collegiate course may be pursued with reference to an education purely Scientific or purely Classical. Each of the leading degrees conferred at graduation, however, requires such a blending of the studies of both branches, as will entitle its receiver to take rank as a scholar.
A student, provided he be fully employed, may devote himself to any one of the four Departments exclusively, and upon satisfactorily completing the studies of that Department will receive a degree of Proficient therein. The Faculty, however, recommend all whose time and talents will allow, to diversify their studies as far as possible. None under age are permitted to change the course selected without written instruction from parents or guardians.
THE DEPARTMENTS ARE:

I. Of Languages Ancient and Modern,	Prof. W. Royall and Adj. Prof. W. B. Royall.
II. Of Mathematics.	Prof. W. G. Simmons and Adj. Prof. L. R. Mills.
III. Nat. Science—Prof	W. G. Simmons.
IV. Of Belles Lettres—	President W. M. Wingate.

The Fall Term opens on 1st. day of Sept. 1867.
Tuition (Fall Term) in Preparatory School $22.00.
" " " Collegiate Course $30.00.
Board (table fare) per month $10, 12½ and 15.
Room rent, servant's hire, lights, washing, and fuel are extra, and may be had on reasonable terms.
W. ROYALL, Sec. Fac.
June 29-275-d1aw2m

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!
AT COST!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!
IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,
AT COST,
all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of *every description*
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands,
HATS and BONNETS,
of the latest styles,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
in great variety.
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c.
Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make,
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold
AT COST,
For thirty days only;
And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods so cheap.
Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.
M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Raleigh, July 2-277-tf

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d Congressional District.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 22-294-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.
NOTICE!!!
My Store having been repaired, and my new Stock having arrived, I am again prepared to furnish my customers
"CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES."
I invite attention to the following carefully selected articles:
Prime Southampton Bacon,
No. 1 Refined Lard, (25 lb. Kegs,)
Family Flour,
Bolted Meal,
Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffees,
Fine old Teas,
Sugars of all grades,
Molasses and Syrup,
Family Roe Herring,
Rice, Salt,
Soap, Starch, &c.
All of which I will sell at lowest market price.
July 13-289-tf DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!
We have just received a very choice article of
Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,
Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.
July 2-277-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
Another lot PRIME CORN, just received, which will be sold at lowest market price, by
July 9-285-tf DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.

HOES! WEEDING HOES! HILLING HOES!
Twelve Dozen "Elwell's" WEEDING AND HILLING HOES, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for sale at reduced price, by
July 9-285-tf DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.
JOS. F. HELLEN. EUG. M. WILLIAMS.
HELLEN & WILLIAMS,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 19-294-6m

MISSES' HEELED KID SLIPPERS,
WITH ROSETTES,
Sizes 11 to 1,—at 75c per pair
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
July 19-294-tf

LADIES' SEWED MORROCO BOOTEES, $1.25 to $1.50.
ALSO,
A large stock of Shoes, which we are closing out at greatly reduced prices.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
July 19-294-tf

WILLIAM LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, Va.
FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco—Logs, Strips, Smoking and Leaf—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,
In the Markets of
NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of NORTH CAROLINA, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.
July 19-294-2m

LIME.
An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for fertilizing purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Catawba Station.
Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station, N. C.
June 26-271-6m

WARM SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, N. C.
THIS pleasant Summer Resort has been newly refitted, and is now open for visitors.

Board, per Month,	$30 00
" " Week,	15 00
" " Day,	3 00

July 17-292-2w

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber has for sale a fine yoke of OXEN, and CART. Also, two or three good Milk Cows, that he will sell on moderate terms.
W. GASTON RANKS.
Clayton, N. C. July 12-288-2w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND,
SESSION OF 1867.
The next ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st. of March, making a term of five months.

D. H. Tucker, M. D.	Prof. of the	Practice Med.
B. R. Wellford, M. D.	"	Materia Medica, &c.
L. S. Joynes, M. D.	"	Physiology, &c.
James B. McCaw, M. D.	"	Chemistry.
Hunter McGuire, M. D.	"	Surgery.
F. D. Cunningham, M. D.	"	Anatomy.
E. S. Gaillard, M. D.	"	General Pathology, &c.
J. H. White, M. D.	Demonstrator of Anatomy.	

Every necessary means will be employed by the Faculty for the illustration of the lectures. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.
Clinical Instruction at the Howard's Grove Hospital, the College Hospital, and the Richmond City Dispensary, located in the College building.
FEES: Matriculation $5; Professors' tickets, each, $15; Demonstrator of Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $20. Board may be obtained in Richmond at from $3 to $7 per week.
The Catalogue, containing full information, will be sent to those desiring it, on application to
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 17-293-3taw2w2m

FARMER'S HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
In store, at manufacturers' prices with freight only added:
Sinclair's 20 Inch Wheat Thresher,
" Dixie Wheat Fan,
Clemmons, Brown & Co's Cotton Gin,
Sinclair's & Smith's celebrated Cutting Knives,
March's Cotton Plows and Corn and Cotton Cultivators,
Smiths' New Coulter Corn Cultivators,
Richmond Kentucky, No. 0. and T. S. Plows and Castings,
Scully's Improved Apple Mill, and Cider Press &c.
Orders for any implements solicited and goods sent to any point on the Rail Roads.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
July 16-291-tf Agent & Commission Merchant.

THE VERY BEST.
We have just received a supply of the justly celebrated,
CYGNET CHEWING TOBACCO,
manufactured by Kingsbury and Thomas.
Apply early.
July 15-290-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will hereafter estimated at 15 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

CAPT. R. A. SHOTWELL, of Newbern, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Sentinel* in Craven, Carteret, Jones and Onslow. He will spend the summer at Morehead City and Beaufort, and will give us the news from that section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Two ladies desire situations as Teachers: Address Box 9, Goldsboro'.

Builders' Materials, Labor-saving Pumps, Agricultural Implements: Mitchell, Allen & Co., 22 Pollok Street, Newbern.

House and lot for sale in Raleigh: Apply at the office of Nichols, Gorman & Neathery.

Almanac for 1868: Branson, Farrar & Co.

The next session of Concord Female College will commence on the 1st Monday of September. This institution enjoys, doubtless deservedly, a high reputation. It is conducted with energy, and the various branches of education, plain and ornamental, are assiduously attended to. It always gratifies us to be able to speak a good word for our many excellent schools of learning, male and female, in the State.

North Carolina Leaf Lard: Jenkins & Perry.

Jenkins & Perry have a second hand buggy and harness on hand, which they will sell cheap.

Bacon,—Sides, Shoulders, and those excellent Southampton Hams: Douglas Bell, Market Square.

REGISTRATION IN WAKE.—We learn that Col. Bomford, the Post Commander, has divided this county into three Registration districts.

The first District will consist of the former voting precincts of Raleigh, Ridgway, Dunnsville, Forestville, Rolesville and Wakefield.

To this District have been assigned as the Registers, Messrs. Theodore Joseph, William White and Hanson T. Hughes.

WE OBSERVE that it is stated, that Rev. Dr. Skinner, of the Baptist Church, in this City, has been prevailed upon to remain with his Church. It has been rumored, for some time, that Dr. Skinner had been urged to go North and might be induced to go. His congregation will be gratified at his final determination to remain.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION, in the case of Messrs. McRae, Toler, and others, holds daily sittings in the Commons Hall. We observe the Hon. T. C. Fuller in this city. Mr. F. is one of the counsel for the defence.

"ONE OF THE CROWD" gives us, on our first page, an amusing account of a late colored meeting at Durham's.

"JINKS."—Who is Jinks? We are inclined to believe that we know, though "Jinks," when he did us the favor of a visit, refrained from telling us *who* he was,—the modestest printer that we have seen!

At all events, we copy the following, one of his letters to the Danville *Times*, for the sake of the clever and well-deserved things which he says of the *attaches* of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad:

"RALEIGH—Is called "*Bawley*," by some, and "*Wake* Court House," by others. It is all three—and a prettier or more hospitable city cannot be found in the "so-called" Rebel States. *Here* it was, that Billy Holden dug his last ditch; and, *here* it is that he has fallen into it; and none so kind as pull him out. If it was only a neighbor's ox, or his ass, or anything that was of any value, people would lend a helping hand, but, as it is, *nobody* cares, and we don't care much either. Several new buildings have been erected here lately, and some few are still going up. By the way, the new National Bank here is the most complete building we saw. It was built for the cashier, W. B. Gulick, and cost (hold Danville steady) $35,000 (thirty-five thousand.) A fire last night—R. R. Williamson's machine shop was destroyed. Loss $10,000. No insurance. The fire supposed to be accidental. We called at the *Sentinel* office, to get a peep at the Danville papers, but were informed that they had been sent to the "*Insane Asylum*," for the benefit of the *patients*, we presume—a compliment to your conservatism, gentlemen! Can't you "shebang" with Wardwell, the "*Ice-man*," and keep the country cool? We got a bird's eye view of the proprietors of this excellent journal. Bro. Pell is a pell-mell looking sort of a fellow, with bulk enough for two good *lungs* and a "*side* pressure." Gales is the good looking man of the establishment—both are true as steel, and their morning daily is at every respectable man's house in the city, so far as we could learn.

The Raleigh & Gaston Road is getting most of the freight here. Through the courtesy of Col. C. B. Allen, General Freight Agent, we were taken around the Company's buildings. Here we found Pool, of Person, Auditor of this road, and a very clever gentleman. Col. Allen has been agent here for twenty years. Dr. W. J. Hawkins, the President, has but few superiors as a railroad officer, and it is owing to his excellent administration that the road owes its present prosperous condition."

STATE ITEMS.

——The Military Commission, organized in Wilmington for the trial of Messrs. C. Godwin, Ed. McQueen and E. J. McNair, of Robeson Co., for an assault on a Bureau agent, on account of some personal difference, consists of Lieut. Col. R. T. Frank and Lieuts. Means and Gibbs, with Capt. Rutherford, as Judge Advocate. Col. N. A. McLean and Giles Leitch, Esq., appear for the defence.

——Crime continues rife in the country around Newbern. The last *Journal of Commerce* contains accounts of several recent outrages.

On Monday, in broad day, four negroes and one white man attempted to rob Mr. Wethington, near Tuscarora, 10 miles from Newbern, but were frightened off.

On Saturday, an atrocious murder was committed on the person of Reubin Bratcher, at Batchelor's Creek, almost within sight of the steeples of Newbern. The murder was committed while Mr. Bratcher was in the woods, chipping turpentine boxes. It is supposed to be the work of some of the Sturgiss band, as the murdered man was to have been one of the most important witnesses against Sturgiss, and as it is not probable he would have been shot for money or valuables at such a distance in the woods while at hard work.

On Tuesday night, deputies Williams, Shipp and Mr. D. S. Ryan, started out on the track of the A. & N. C. R. R., leading out of the Northern portion of the city, in search of the parties who committed the late murders and robberies. About one mile from the city, they met two negroes, who, not being able to give a good account of themselves, were arrested on suspicion.—Messrs. Ryan and Shipp left the prisoner in charge of Mr. Williams, and, strange to say, left him without searching the arrested parties. They had proceeded but a short distance, when they heard a pistol shot, and, hastening back, found Mr. Williams weltering in his blood, and the negroes gone.

——A correspondent of the Salisbury *Old North State* gives an interesting account of the Commencement exercises at Davidson College.

Besides the degree of A. B. upon the graduating class, the Trustees conferred the degree of A. M. upon Prof. Delaware Kemper, of Hampden Sydney College, Va., and the degree of LL. D., upon the Hon. Z. B. Vance, of N. C., and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Prof. of Law in the University of Miss.

Of Gov. Vance's address, the writer says: "His subject was "*All about North Carolina*," and as the eloquent orator sketched the scenes of a bye-gone age, every hearer recognized the picture as true to the life, and felt sad that such scenes could never more be witnessed except as painted by the pen or pencil of the artist. Nor were his portraitures of the future, the changes in habits, pursuits and maxims of the people, less probable, when we reflect that a conquered people will insensibly imbibe the customs of their conquerors. His eloquence, pathos, life-likeness, and illustrative anecdotes, at one time touched the tender chords of sympathy, and then elicited enthusiastic applause."

——The *Old North State* says that, in some localities, in that section, "the wheat crop upon being threshed is not turning out as well as was expected, while in others it is coming quite up to the expectation of the farmers. That there is a considerable surplus for sale in this part of the State admits of no doubt—a sufficient surplus, if sold out of the State, to afford much relief to our poverty stricken people."

A JOKE ON THE MELISH.

Mr. Etheridge tells a good joke on Brownlow's militia. He says that the best looking squad of the "military" force he has seen was at Greeneville. They were a crab-headed, bandy-shanked, bow-legged, cross-eyed, cock-eyed, slab-sided, hip shot, set of loons, dressed, many of them, in gaudy patterns of striped calico, and with one exception, were *bare-footed*. He asked them the meaning of this—why were they all barefooted but that fellow, who seemed to be undergoing untold tortures at the idea of having to wear shoes. He was like a dog with a collar on, and looked as though he was forever disgraced. "Oh," said they, "that is the way our captain has of punishing us. If we are guilty of any disobedience of orders, he forces us to wear shoes!" We suppose if the offense was a serious one they would also be compelled to wash their faces and change shirts once a month.—*Murfreesboro Monitor.*

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ENDORSED BY EMINENT JURISTS.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The President's suggestion that the denial of political rights to the Southern States, and the overthrow of their respective governments according to the reconstruction acts, render the United States liable for their debts, is regarded as possessing great force by able Republican jurists in both Houses."

Rev. Paul Bagley, not long ago addressed a letter to the Governor of Canada requesting him to induce Jefferson Davis to apply to President Johnson for pardon, but his Excellency formally declined the request, not deeming it consistent with his duty to interfere in any way in Mr. Davis' affairs.

Congress appointed a committee to collect testimony on the treatment of Federal prisoners in Confederate prisons, and it has commenced work. A like inquiry was refused as to Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons! A very unfair and pitiful spirit, the world will say.

Another great English estate is waiting for heirs. None but those named Brown need apply. It is quite likely that when the estate is settled some of them will be very *blue*.

When Moore was getting his portrait painted by Newton, Sydney Smith, who accompanied the poet, said to the artist: "Couldn't you contrive to throw into his face somewhat of a stronger expression of hostility to the Church Establishment?"

The ladies manned the engines at a fire in Ithaca, N. Y., and the fire gallantly retired.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Wednesday Evening Dispatches.

THE LEVEES—MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, M.

The Convention, which convened here yesterday, appointed a committee of three to wait on Gen. Sheridan and see what could be done to repair the Levees, and adjourned *sine die*.

Brownsville advices have been received to the 18th, most of which have been anticipated. Escobedo has been placed in command of the army. Juarez is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, July 24.—M.

Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Sultan. If all the plans are carried out, the ceremonies and festivities during his stay here will excel in grandeur and magnificence anything he has met with in either France or England.

TRIESTE, July 24, M.

The Imperial frigate Novara has sailed from this port for Vera Cruz, with orders to bring back from Mexico the remains of Maximilian.

PARIS, July 24, M.

The French government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian Railroad loan in the Paris market.

Admiral Farragut has arrived in this city. The United States Minister Gen. Dix gave a *fete* to-day in honor of the Admiral. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 24—M.

Cotton quiet—Middling Uplands 27a27¼c.

Naval Stores drooping—Spirits Turpentine 57@58 cents.

Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Gold 41,39¼. Virginia sixes, new issue, 51. Tennessee sixes, ex-Coupons, 68½; New issue 67. Missouri sixes 101½@104.

Thursday Morning Dispatches.

SURRATT TRIAL—INTERNAL REVENUE—MEXICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 24, P. M.

The prosecution continues rebutting testimony. It is intended to establish McMillen's and St. Marie's character's, and break down Dr. Bassett's and Cameron's. During the proceedings, Mr. Bradly said, that he desired now to ask a question personal to himself. It had been stated in the public prints that he, Bradly, had offered Mr. Hobart a bribe, and he desired Mr. Hobart to explain the matter.

Mr. Hobart said: "No such offer was ever made to me. And the publication was utterly false, and was without my knowledge or consent. All that Mr. Bradly had said was, that the witness fees would be paid by the defence out of some money that had been contributed for that purpose. No one connected with the defence ever made a proposition to pay any money for testimony."

Internal Revenue to-day, $729,000.

Advices from Mexico report the arrest of Necrete, Maximilian's Chamberlain, Father Fisher and others. Marquez had not been found. Col. Redone and Gov. Viadani have been shot.

TEXAS NEWS.

GALVESTON, July 24—P. M.

The leading cotton planters agree that the worm already in the cotton is not the true cotton worm, but a grass worm which precedes the destructive worm fifteen days. Hot, dry weather will remove the fear of the worm.

The freedmen in some places have not worked well. The crops are grassy, but the most danger is from the worm. All accounts agree that the crops will at least equal that of last year. It is estimated at from 180,000 to 210,000 bales.

A quantity of war material has accumulated at San Antonia and Chihuahua. Raphael Aldreth, the owner, alleges that the Government intends to distribute it to the Indians and citizens for their defense. Despite this statement filibustering is suspected to be the object.

The City is healthy.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 24.

Gen. Brown has issued an order discontinuing the issue of rations to the destitute, authorized by the congressional appropriation fund, after the 20th of August.

Gov. Pierpoint spoke to a large audience in Danville last night.

The *Whig* has accounts of republican meetings in Pittsylvania and Smythe counties, sending delegates to the Richmond Convention.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 24, —P. M.

Cotton firmer. Sales 900 bales, 27@27¼.

Wheat 3 to 5 lower. Amber Georgia $2,50@2,68. White $2 80.

Corn. Mixed Western 99@$1,01.

Mess Pork $23,50.

Spirits Turpentine 57@58. Rosin $3 62½@8,50.

Stocks strong. Gold $1,39¼. 5-20s of '62 111¼. Tennessee sixes ex-Coupons 68½. New issue 66¼.

BALTIMORE, July 24—P. M.

Cotton firmer, and the stock scarce—Low Middling 24@24½c.

Provisions closed advancing—Mess Pork $25@$25,50; Bacon—Rib Sides 15½c; Shoulders 13½c.

WILMINGTON, July 24, P. M.

Rosin $2,75@3,50. 134 bbls. of *Katrake* brand sold for $8. Spirits Turpentine, under active demand for foreign shipment, advanced and firm at 52. Tar firm, $3,85.

Corn $1,30@$1,38.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

Cotton irregular—Uplands 10½, Orleans 10¾. Sales of 10,000 bales.

LONDON, July 24—P. M.

Consols 94½; Bonds 72½.

RADICAL PAPERS IN THE SOUTH.—It seems that the attempt which Congress made, through Mr. McPherson, to establish a class of violent Radical newspapers in the Southern States, will prove a failure, unless additional donations from the Treasury are promptly made. Neither the whites nor the blacks can be induced to read these journals, and the special appropriation made to them, under the plea of compensation for publishing the laws of the United States, is found altogether inadequate to their necessities. Even Hunnicutt's paper in Richmond, the *New Nation*, is in its last stages. Hence we read in the *Tribune* of yesterday, that "until Congress makes an additional appropriation for their support, as well as arrangements to pay their bills promptly, this class of journals will fail from necessity." We, in common with other groaning taxpayers, will watch with interest to see whether, and in what shape, Congress will make this "additional appropriation."—*N. Y. World.*

A lady in Reading, Mass., while conversing with some callers, suddenly turned pale, and, sinking into a chair, exclaimed, "Did you hear that gun? It affected me strangely;" and wept inconsolably. Her visitors had heard no report, and it afterwards appeared that no gun had been fired at that time on the place. News came however, that her brother, residing about a hundred miles away, was at that very hour fatally shot by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece, while gunning in a grove near his house.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR

THOS. BRANCH & Co., Richmond, Va. — BRANCH, SONS & Co. Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" " at Graham	22
" North Carolina	46
" Roxboro'	52
" Thomasville	22
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	14
" Wilmington	24
" Yanceyville	9
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	23
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	5
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co	4
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	53
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.

Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.

Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.

July 13-293-tf

For the Sentinel.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The deep interest felt by the fathers and mothers of our country in the education of their daughters, whose golden moments have, in so many instances, been wasted, during the late war, in remaining at home, was strikingly displayed in their large attendance at the recent Commencement exercises, which transpired on the 17th. inst., in the Chapel of this well known and prosperous institution.

On Sunday previous, the Annual Sermon to the graduating class was preached by the Rev. Dr. Duncan, the mention of whose name is sufficient to convey to the mind of the reader an adequate idea of the character of the effort. The subject, taken from the 19th verse of the 144th Psalm, "That our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace," most happily selected, was elaborated with that boldness of conception, that impassioned earnestness and those brilliant flights of imagination, so peculiar to the gifted and justly celebrated orator.

The regular address before the young ladies was pronounced, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Charles H. Hall, of Baltimore. The effort was in keeping with the established reputation of the speaker, betraying a thorough acquaintance with ancient mythology, the requisite qualities of the true woman, and being a magazine of useful, connected thoughts.

After the usual preliminaries, on Wednesday morning, the essays of the Senior Class were read in the following order:

1. "*Cui Bono?*"—Miss Ellen D. Stubbs, Richmond, Va.
2. "Little Things."—Miss Bessie W. Bernard, Bertie Co., N. C.
3. "Be still sad heart, and cease repining;
Behind the cloud is the sun still shining."—Miss Romine E. Darden, Southampton Co., Va
4. "The Street of By-and-by leads to the house of Never."—Miss Ella S. Brady, Gates Co., N. C.
5. "What Rules?"—Miss Pattie R. Copeland, Northampton Co., N. C.
6. "The office of Imagination."—Miss Julia J. Hill, Murfreesboro', N. C.
7. "Years, following years, steal something every day.
At length they steal us from ourselves away."—Miss Annie L. Lawrence, Murfreesboro', N. C.

These young ladies, without exception, acquitted themselves most creditably and reflected much honor upon their *Alma Mata*, who, proud of the beauty, dignity and height in culture of mind and taste, displayed by her young daughters, will delight to attach their names to the list of her Alumnæ.

After a valedictory song, by Miss E. D. Stubbs, and the presentation of diplomas, the popular and highly acceptable President, Rev. Paul Whitehead, delivered a most chaste and seasonable baccalaureate address.

The concert, at night, was decidedly superior, in point of both vocal and instrumental skill and accomplishment, to any it has ever been our good fortune to enjoy.—And while the rich strains of heavenly music charmed the ear, the eye, that king of the senses, rested upon the very impersonation of beauty in those lovely forms, of which the sublimest sculptures of the Grecian chisel are imperfect representations.

During the past session, Messrs. Editors, this College catalogued one hundred and three students; and, in consideration of its unequalled advantages, the extreme lowness of the charges, the healthfulness of the town of Murfreesboro', N. C., in which this favorite institution of the Virginia Conference and of the entire surrounding country is located, the superior facilities presented, and the high competency and dutiful devotion of the numerous professors and teachers composing the Board of instruction, we do not wonder at its eminent success and predict a large increase in numbers for the ensuing scholastic year, which begins on the first day of October next. Persons having daughters to educate, would do well to apply to the President for catalogues.

GULIELMUS.

A dispatch to one of the northern papers states that "that the demands of the English Government for indemnity for losses from the defunct Confederacy are based on the theory of the absolute conquest of the Southern States."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready made CLOTHING and FURNISHING Goods,

AT COST

For thirty days only,

at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

July 2-277-tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Only two more cases of those find CALF BOOTS at $4,00,

at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

July 2-277-tf

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by

WORTH & DANIEL.

Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.

July 11-287-6m

BEST KEROSINE OIL.

Lamps and Wicks.

6 doz. Collins & Co's Axes.

July 24-296-tf J. BROWN,

With HART & LEWIS.

FAMILY GROCERS.

SHOVELS!

SPADES!!

PITCH FORKS!!!

Six Dozen SHOVELS, SPADES and long handled Forks, which will be sold at Baltimore Cost, on account of shippers, by

July 24-296-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COFFEE MILLS! SIFTERS!!

TWO DOZEN COFFEE MILLS!

THREE DOZEN SIFTERS!!

ALSO,

Two hundred pounds FLAT IRONS, to which the attention of housekeepers is particularly called, as they will be sold at invoice price to close sales.

July 24-296-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

CHOICE BACON!

We have a fine lot of those choice POMONA HAMS, which we cannot too highly recommend; and also a supply of N. C. and Baltimore SIDES.

July 23-296-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

BALTIMORE LEAF LARD,

Very nice, at

JENKINS & PERRY'S

July 23-296-tf

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

Manufactured by the late Mr. McKnight, of Franklin County, the very concern of mine! Try it.

July 23-296-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

PEACHES, APPLES &c.

We have an arrangement, by which we will keep daily supplied with

FRESHLY GATHERED FRUITS.

Just to think of Milk and Peaches, Preserves and Apple Pies! There is something in the contemplation of them akin to the sweet memories of *Strawberries and Cream!*

JENKINS & PERRY.

July 23-296-tf

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth* Wednesday in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

June 10-258-tf T. M. JONES, President.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

——, Professor in Natural Sciences.

MRS. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.

MISS THEO. A. WELFARE, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.

MISS CARRIE M. BUTCHER, Teacher in Music.

——, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.

MRS. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.

June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *Forty Third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seas n.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MAR HALL, MRS. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. WM. HODGES, D. D.

June 21-267-d2w

YADKIN COLLEGE AND

B. F. SEMINARY,

Davidson County, N. C.

THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st 1867.

The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.

The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.

Students can board with private families, if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.

Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.

The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body, and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on application.

EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition, from $5.00 to $20 00. Payment in advance.

Board, $45.00.

Entrance, $1.00.

Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.

For further information, address,

REV. D. W. HEGE, A. M.

July 3-278-4awaw1awiw. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,

Miss M. P. MANGUM,

Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,

June 12-260-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,

Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $14 to $31.

Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address, GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.

June 27-273-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 3-253-3m*

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.

Circulars forwarded upon application.

June 19-265-2awdw

TRINITY COLLEGE,

THE next Term will commence Aug. 14.

Tuition, $30 to 50 per. Session.

Board, $12 per month.

Washing 75cts. to $1,00 per month.

Payment in currency in advance.

July 11-287-4t B. CRAVEN.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER AND FALL TERM OF THIS Institution opens the 3rd. of July 1867, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

Board $11.00 per month.

Tuition the same as in other Institutions of like grade.

For Catalogue address,

J. R. GRIFFITH,

July 11-287-sod2w Lenoir, Caldwell Co. N. C.

SELECT HALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The 54th. Session of this School will commence July 15th. and continue 20 weeks.

TUITION: Classics $25; Elementary Branches $20.

BOARD, including every thing except lights and towels, $75.

No deduction made except in case of protracted sickness. Location healthy. Neighborhood pleasant. Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested.

Address,

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal; or

Rev. C. M. COOK,

July 11-287-2w* Littleton, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, JOHN R. BURWELL, A. M. } Principals.

THE next Session commences on the 1st. day of October and continues until 30th. June, 1868.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

Rev. R. BURWELL & SON.

Charlotte, July 13-283-3iawtOct 1.

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,

For Sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 13-269-tf With HART & LEWIS.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

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FOR

HORACE L. EMERY & SONS' PATENT UNIversal Cotton Gins and Condensers, Lever and Railway Horse Powers,

Ingersoll's Cotton and Hay Presses.

The most improved Cotton Planters and Plows.

March 28—1t

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

VERY FINE BLACKBERRY WINE,

made last year.

July 3-281-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers

CORN.

1,500 Bushels Corn for sale.

July 1-276-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

SMUT MACHINES!

"McMANNEN'S *Celebrated Smut and Screening Machine*,"—the best in the world.

We are Agents for the sale of the above, and will furnish the same at manufacturer's prices.

July 11-287-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Raleigh, N. C.

Standard and Progress copy.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!!

50 Barrels N. C. Cut Herrings,

50 " No. 1, Gross Herrings, Norfolk inspection.

Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Just received and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July -276-tf

TO FARMERS.

H. L. Emery & Son's Cotton Gins.

Eagle, " "

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Ingersoll's Cotton Press,

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All kinds Leather and Gum Belting.

Plantation Bells,

Union and Doty's Washing machines,

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

Prun Trees, Shrubbery, &c.,

We are agents for the sale of all the above, and propose to sell at manufacturer's prices and warrant all we sell.

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A. T. Mial, Wake Co.

D. Hinton, " "

G. W. Mordecai, " "

Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.

Col. J. M. Heck, Warren, Co.

Raleigh, N. C. July 10-286-tf

Standard and Progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Bonsack's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.

July 2-276-5w

LIFE INSURANCE

THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars, assets, all belong to, and are under the control of, its Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,020,000 dollars to widows and orphans, there is now a surplus of over

6,000,000 DOLLARS.

This Company's Notes cannot be assessed, (nor even deducted from the Policy, as in a Stock Company, in case of death,) except on the limited endowment plan, but are conceded by anticipated dividends.

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms.

No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.

The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.

☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,

General Agent for N. C.

Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.

July 18-293-3m

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a

GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE

of seven large and well finished rooms. PIAZZA in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.

Price very low for cash. Apply at *Sentinel* Office, or address,

R. ANDERSON,

June 11-3mos* Albemarle.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION Commences on the 19th. of Sept. 1867.

In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, the board has established a school of

COMMERCIAL SCIENCE,

in which are taught the branches of a business education;—thus uniting the literary, scientific and practical. Young men studying for the ministry, and soldiers disabled by the late war, who are in necessitous circumstances, can attend free of tuition. All scholarships valid.

Expenses for ten months including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee and tuition in three schools—so as to occupy the whole time—$300; one half payable at the begining of each term.

A daily line of hacks (Sundays excepted) runs from Roanoke Station, (Richmond & Danville Railroad,) to Boydton

Send for Circulars,

THOS. C. JOHNSON, President.

Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 13-294-2w

RICE'S MANUAL,

OF THE

U. S. BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1867,

WITH THE

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CONVENIENTLY

Annotated, Classified and Arranged. Bound in Law Sheep—Price $5.

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The Bankrupt Law, with all the Rules, Forms, &c., in Pamphlet. Price 25 cents.

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July 17-292-tf

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WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NON-EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.

It will not grease the hands.

It will not soil or grease the clothing.

It produces a soft and beautiful light.

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It is the Cheapest BURNING FLUID ever offered.

It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by changing the burner.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE BURNING FLUID now in use.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to

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July 13-289-3m Raleigh, N. C.

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GREAT NATIONAL

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

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PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangements have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road* at *RALEIGH*, to

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Passengers *goin West from Raleigh*, via the *Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road*, can either take the *Route*, via. *Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore*, or *the route*, via *Richmond & Petersburg and Potomac Rail Roads*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

LEAVE BALTIMORE,

Mail Train,	8.45, A. M.
Fast Line,	5.30, P. M.
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The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and the principal Cities West and South.

From *Ace to ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets*, will get their *Baggage checked* through, and all transfers of *Passengers* and *Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers on through tickets* can stop at *any point on the route*, as *through tickets* are good until used.

Passengers leaving Ra

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

A FALSE STEP.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Sweet, thou hast trod on a heart.
Pass! there's a world full of men,
And women as fair as thou art
Must do such a thing now and then.

Thou only hast stepped unaware,
Malice not one can impute;
And why should a heart have been there
In the way of a fair woman's foot?

It was not a stone that could trip,
Nor was it a thorn that could rend;
Put up thy proud under lip!
'Twas merely the heart of a friend.

And yet, peradventure, one day,
When sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its dimplement was,

And seeking around thee in vain,
From hundreds who flattered before,
Such a word as "Oh, not in the main
Do I hold thee less precious, but more!"

Then'lt sigh, very like, on thy part:
"Of all I have known or can know,
I wish I had only that heart
I trod upon ages ago!"

SCENE IN CHURCH—THE YOUNG MAN WHO DESIRED TO BE WED.

The latest innovation in the usage and custom of the Established Church of Scotland, is the celebration of marriage publicly in church before the congregation, instead of privately at the residence of the parties, the former mode, it is alleged, being in conformity with the directory or public worship, and the ancient practice of the Presbyterian Church. Apropos of this innovation, the following incident may be related. It probably occurred in the ancient times referred to, but the date is not material.—The afternoon service had ended, and the congregation were arranging themselves for the benediction, when, to the manifest interest of the worshippers, the good parson descended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said in a calm clear voice:

"Those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony will now please come forward."

Still no one stirred. The silence became almost audible and a painful sense of awkwardness among those present was felt, when a young gentleman, who occupied a vacant seat in the broad aisle during the service, slowly arose and deliberately walked to the foot of the altar. He was good looking and well dressed, but no female accompanied his travels. When he arrived within a respectful distance of the clergyman he paused, and with a reverend bow stepped to one side of the aisle, but neither said anything, nor seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married alone.

The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who, he supposed, was yet to arrive, and at length remarked to the young gentleman in an undertone.

"The lady, sir, is dilatory."

"Yes, sir."

"Had you not better defer the ceremony?"

"I think not."

"Do you suppose she will be here soon?"

"Me, sir," said the young gentleman, "how should I know the lady's movements?"

A few moments were suffered to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergymen renewed his interrogatories.

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?"

"What lady?"

"Why, the lady, to be sure, that you are waiting here for."

"I did not hear anything about it," was the unsatisfactory response.

"Then, sir, may I ask you why you are here, and for what purpose you thus trifle in the sanctuary of the Most High?" said the somewhat enraged clerical.

"I came, sir, simply because you invited all those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to step forward, and I happened to entertain such a wish. I am very sorry to have misunderstood you, sir, and wish you a very good day."

The benediction was uttered in the solemnity of tone very little in accordance with the twitching of the facial nerves, and when, after the church was closed, the story got amongst the congregation, more than one girl regretted that the young gentleman who really wished to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony had been obliged to depart without a wife.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1, Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,"

conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at "*The North Carolina Book Store,*" *No 1, Fayetteville St.*

He would also state that he brings to the management of the business, the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.

The Stock of Books, Stationery, Music, etc., which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellanous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery,* and new Music, comprising

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of this State *for any* book or article wanted, accompanied with the cash, or City reference, will be promptly attended to, by addressing,

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller,
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.
July 23-284-3m

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL,

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELLICOTTS MILLS, MD.,

(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling Southern Boys, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.

It has been, already, eminently successful.—The Hall is a large, and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken, to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.

The Teachers are all gentlemen of fine classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.

Circulars, containing full particulars, with reference and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.

Rev. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M., Rector.

Refers to Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N. C.; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala.; Bishop Wilmer, of La.; Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton; S. C.

July 23-285-3m

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 23-284-tf

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, May 20.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any constitutional claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUD, A. A. A. G.

BOOK STORES.

25000 WHITE, BUFF, AND CANARY Envelopes.

Paris Envelopes, White and Colored; Fine French Note Paper.

For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
May 29-249-tf

IMPORTANT ITEM.

Books and Stationery are still cheaper than when we wrote you last.

In purchasing our new Stock of goods, we have selected only the VERY BEST ARTICLES, and many of them we find to be cheaper than the same qualities purchased in January and February.—We buy nothing but *quick stock*, hence we can afford to sell for *small profits*.

In order to sell well one must buy well, and this, several years of experience enables us to do. It is certainly our interest to give general satisfaction, and this has always been our aim. We are to-day receiving a lot of fine French and American, Letter Note, and Foolscap papers, which we will sell reasonably.

Call at our New Store next door above Tucker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 22-268-tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I *keep no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. R. & J. McKIMMON.

April 9-226-tf

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God." To which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereon, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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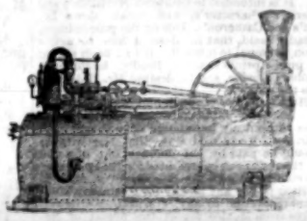

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JOHN TILLERY, }
July 6-283-6t

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